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LECTURE XLVIII.

TYRANTS OLD AND NEW.

"*(Only one institution is necessary to totalitarian leaders: a loyal army and air force. Beyond that nothing is safe and nothing is certain—there is no principle that cannot be discarded, no institution that must be respected, no group of men who can consider themselves secure).*"

HISTORY records dozens of leaders who rose to power in a moment of national crisis, were regarded as the saviours of their community from an oppressive oligarchy, the existing tyrant or an external enemy, and were idolised by the people. And whether we take our instances from the cities of Ancient Greece, or from Sicily, the Roman Empire, Western Europe during the Dark Ages or the countries of South America, with the rarest exceptions these idols used their positions first to exterminate their enemies, then to remove any possible rivals, and finally to make the people pay for having been so foolish as to trust them.

They did not regard their subjects as "children" to be ruled for their own good, but merely as means for producing wealth or glory for their rulers, or as helpless masses on whom they could indulge a lust for cruelty. The emotional tone which still clings to the word "tyrant"

shows what their peoples came to think of them. If the attitude of these rulers can be called paternal in any sense it is only because fathers have often regarded their families as chattels. It has nothing of the attitude of a modern civilised parent who regards it as natural to feel affection towards his children, and acknowledges a duty to bring them up as responsible, self-disciplined citizens capable of managing their own lives. And the subjects of the tyrants did, after a time, turn from them and regard them with loathing. The most cheerful moments enjoyed by the population of ROME after the reign of Augustus seemed to be those when they heard of the death of one of their Emperors.

THE "GOOD" RULER.

The "good" (still more the "enlightened") chief, king or emperor, whether he ruled in EUROPE, ASIA or a South Sea Islan', has always been the man who subordinated his own welfare to that of his subjects. His first duty was to maintain or restore order—peoples everywhere and in every age detest nothing so much as anarchy—but "good" rulers have not worshipped force or made it their main instrument of government. On the contrary, one finds them doing their best to inculcate that spirit of consideration, of respect for the rights and feelings of others, which removes the causes of most disorders.

By setting an example of disinterestedness and conciliation, by directing men's minds to the future and detaching them from the animosities and miseries of the past, they have persuaded old enemies to live together in mutual toleration and forbearance. It would be too much to say that they all gave peace abroad—no man can rise above the necessities of his age – but they were not at the mercy of an itch for war, like Napoleon or Alexander the Great. They did not make war in a petty spirit of vanity as did Louis XIV of FRANCE, or to make people admire them, like Napoleon II. Nor did they consider that war was the proper sport of kings. And they did not boast of their "ruthless brutality". Both Alfred the Great, for instance, and Augustus Caesar were renowned as generals, but both abandoned a career of conquest as soon as it was possible to do so, and devoted their lives to the tasks of peaceful administration.

JUSTICE FOR ALL.

Next, the great rulers of history have sought to set up or to restore a system of equal and impartial justice. Charlemagne, though he founded his empire on the feudal system, instituted an order of superior

judges, who were commanded to visit their provinces four times a year, revise the proceedings of the local tribunals, and exercise a general jurisdiction if necessary.

His Saxon biographer writes of Alfred the Great that he busied himself day and night with enforcing the law on the rich as well as the poor, and with correcting local injustice "for in that whole kingdom the poor had no helpers, or few, save the king himself".

In fact, the words which J. R. Green uses of Earl Harold "Peace was preserved, justice administered, and the realm increased in wealth and prosperity" can almost be called a "tabloid" description of what the people mean by a good king. And by "justice was administered" no historian has ever meant that the courts were used to impose the will of the government on the people—on the contrary, these words signify that every man found in the king's justice protection for his own rights.

PATRONS OF CULTURE.

Further, "good" rulers have always respected and fostered learning and the arts. Even those who were not generally regarded as good, like Louis XIV, considered that their "glory" was enhanced by the writers, scholars and painters whom they collected at their courts.

The fame of Lorenzo the Magnificent rests more upon this than even upon his lavish expenditure, and the facts that he kept the peace, and was not apparently afraid of being murdered by his subjects. (To trust oneself unguarded among one's people has generally been considered a striking sign of goodness.)

In more civilised ages, good rulers have done their best to strengthen the educational systems of their country, by building and endowing centres of learning, importing famous scholars to teach in them, and making it possible for them to be used by poor but talented men.

Good kings have not necessarily been, of course, what we should call democrats, but they have tended to be merciful men, who have cared for the poor, even if their ideas went no further than the giving of alms and the building of hospitals. And they have tried to strengthen if not "popular", then at any rate local, administration and institutions, giving charters to towns and franchises to universities, calling together councils of leading nobles or citizens, and endeavouring to train their subjects in the exercise of responsibility and power.

In short, good rulers have endeavoured to improve and not to debase their peoples, to make their subjects more and not less responsible, better and not less well educated, and to ensure that their own work should live after them, by creating centres of enlightenment and authority, which could function of themselves, and were not completely dependent upon the whims of successive tyrants.

They have put their work, the welfare of their peoples, above themselves, and some have even been prepared to lay down their offices when they felt that their period of usefulness was over. Through all that they have done there seems to have run a conscious or semi-conscious realisation that there are powers above princes, values to which even the kings of the earth must adjust themselves, and limitations to the advantages of autocracy.

THE FASCIST SYSTEM.

Nothing can be more different from the point of view of the Corporative states. Fascist leaders make no bones about their complete rejection of anything of the sort.

"You are to be eternally led by the Nazi party", said Herr Hitler to the Hitler youth at 1937 NUREMBERG rally. The present form of Fascism, according to all its leaders, is to endure for ever. And if we may judge by their behaviour, which is, after all, the only way in which a politician can be judged, their every act is intended to secure and intensify their personal ascendancy. The Volk may be the mystical source of authority in GERMANY, but all its might is concentrated in and operates through, and only through, the Fuehrer.

DICTATORS' CLAIMS.

The children, in short, are never to grow up, never to think for themselves. Their bodies are to be cared for—made physically strong enough at least to "endure hardship"—but their mental education is being deliberately curtailed. The object, according to General Goering, is to make magnificent bisons. We may amend that to magnificent soldiers, or even obedient citizens, but it is not to make magnificent men.

The people are to be children, love like children, obey like children, but their leaders do not behave like good fathers.

It is only fair to admit that the Fascist leaders have not so far made any particular claim to be "good" rulers. Significantly enough, not one of them has chosen to call himself the father of his country, What they say themselves is that they are carrying out the invincible wills and eternal destinies of the Nation or the Empire. What their propagandists say for them at home is that they are terrible and always right, and abroad that they are efficient.

It is the alleged efficiency of dictatorships which is their chief selling-point. Fascist propagandists explain everywhere that democracy is hesitating and slow, and that while it hesitates the dictator will move—swiftly, ruthlessly and, it is assumed, with success. Further, the deliberations of a democracy are open—or leak out—while dictators can decide in secret and pounce before anyone has realised what they are doing

There is a good deal of truth in this—in certain circumstances. If a dictator knows what he wants and sees that a hasty grab will secure it, he is in a position to make that hasty grab. More broadly, speed of movement and surprise are very important factors in war. Napoleon and Constantine the Great were continually covering the ground faster than their enemies believed possible, falling upon them before they were ready, and upsetting their calculations by unexpected tactics. Military empires can be won by a military genius in absolute command. Whether they will last is another matter.

LACK OF STABILITY.

To wage successful war is a different thing from building up stable forms of government or creating an enduring empire. History seems to show that dictatorships of the Fascist type—the seizure of power by leaders of an army or party who then proceed to make themselves all-powerful—is the least stable of all human forces of government.

It will be objected that most of the rulers of the Roman Empire reached power in this way. And because the Roman Empire was a comparatively civilised state fighting barbarous tribes, and its conquering legions brought with them bridges, aqueducts, marble temples, letters and a written code of law, it has somehow come to be regarded by many people as a settled, peaceful millennium of art, justice and culture the like of which has never been seen since.

In fact, after the death of Tiberius it was a vast theatre of war and intrigue, in which rival generals almost continuously struggled for power, and civilisation gradually declined. When Constantine the Great made himself supreme it was the prey of six of these competing Caesars. Even before the invasion of ATTILA, ROME itself was seized from within, or taken from without, by one faction and its emperor after another. Out of the first twelve Caesars eight were murdered, or killed themselves to avoid being killed by their enemies.

What Augustus set in motion when he destroyed the ancient liberties of the Republic was a system of forces which led to the decay of everything he valued most—arts, learning, public decency and integrity, even the unity of the Roman dominions. When Constantine the Great wanted to build himself a monument in ATHENS he could find not a single architect capable of designing an impressive arch. The Roman Empire was a good deal larger than the Republic, but after the first few reigns it was far less efficient.

MISERY AND CHAOS.

When the contest has not been between an organised state possessed of superior weapons, and hordes of savages or combinations of primitive tribes, but tyrants have had to cope with their equals, the system has always produced misery and chaos. Nobody imagines for an instant that the epochs when anyone who found himself for the moment at the head of sufficient force used it to seize power were anything but inefficient in the extreme.

If the reader will consider for a moment the state of the human beings in any of the ages mentioned—from Ancient SICILY to modern SOUTH AMERICA—he will find that his chief impression is of a hopeless muddle. Every now and then some ruler—one among fifty once in a century—made himself very magnificent for a few years. Then he was murdered, or died, or was killed in battle, and his achievements wrecked, if not by the succeeding prince or tyrant then by the one after that. A course of reading on the subject is likely to leave most people feeling that of all possible methods of government this is the worst, and, so far as a nation's institutions go, the least stable.

All these tyrants were always fiddling about with the military, religious, and economic systems of their dominions. Nobody and nothing could hope to be left in peace, to strike roots or develop a tradition.

interference was only limited by the imagination of the sovereign for the time being. There was never any telling when he might imagine that this or that was dangerous and had better be put down, or when it would occur to him that here was some money for the taking.

DEFECTS AGGRAVATED.

And the modern Fascist dictatorship presents this situation in an aggravated form. For the intricate network of custom and privilege which keeps an hereditary despotism in being under bad rulers and good, stupid and clever, young and old, and guards the structure of the State against too many and too sudden shocks, is lacking under the Fascist system. Tallyrand is said to have told Napoleon that he would create nothing lasting until he had set up a governing body that could meet him on equal terms. Nobody but a few favourites can meet the Fascist dictator on any terms, for everything in the whole State springs from and depends upon him, and is subject to his will.

Tyrants in the old days were often content to be mere tyrants—simple princes or generals who were content to let people alone so long as they could fill their treasuries, maintain their armies, and indulge in the pleasures they preferred. Individual subjects might lose their lives, their liberty or their possessions, but life ran on.

This is not the case with our new dictators. No rulers have ever interfered more drastically with the lives, ideas, occupations of their subjects. No rulers have ever declined so completely to admit that any authority but their own exists. No ruler's work therefore has ever been so completely at the mercy of a change of leadership or of a change in the leader's ideas.

Only one institution is necessary to totalitarian leaders: a loyal army and air force. Beyond that nothing is safe and nothing is certain—there is no principle that cannot be discarded, no institution that must be respected, no group of men who can consider themselves secure.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

5—6—41 to 11—6—41.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SYRIA.

At 2 A. M. on Sunday, June 8, the Allied forces crossed the frontier into SYRIA.

The decision was not lightly taken nor was it taken a minute too soon. Evidence of German intentions had been steadily accumulating and it would have been folly to ignore it. The Germans intended to occupy SYRIA and LEBANON and use them as a base of operations in their Middle Eastern campaign. The meaning of the incursion of German 'tourists' and 'technicians' was patent to a world now grown familiar with Nazi technique. That BRITAIN should try and forestall GERMANY was a matter of the first importance. Had she wavered, the Germans would have dug themselves securely in, and proceeded to strike at the vitals of Empire. On our possession and control of this area, and of the aerodromes in it, depended the safety and security of CYPRUS, PALESTINE and IRAQ. Thus urgent military necessity pointed to our occupying SYRIA and LEBANON for purposes of defence. And that is precisely why the Allied forces began their advance into SYRIA. As far back as July 1, 1940, the British Government had declared that they "would not allow SYRIA and LEBANON to be occupied by any hostile power, or to be used as a base for attack upon those countries in the MIDDLE EAST which they are pledged to defend." The reasonableness of such an attitude was understood by the VICHY government, which pledged itself not to do anything which would hamper her former allies, or place them at a disadvantage in regard to the Axis powers. However, in gross violation of their promises, and in pursuance of their present policy of collaboration with GERMANY, FRANCE placed all their resources in SYRIA at the disposal of GERMANY and ITALY, and also supplied war materials to the rebel forces in IRAQ.

The British Government has made it clear that BRITAIN has no territorial ambitions in this region. They are prepared to guarantee the independence and integrity of SYRIA and LEBANON. They have assured them that the present campaign is dictated merely by military

necessity. General Catroux, commanding the Free French Forces, has addressed a proclamation to the Syrians and the Lebanese in a similar sense. He said, "France declares you independent by the voice of her sons who are fighting for her life and for the liberty of the world". This was a rousing declaration. A promise of freedom comes with a peculiar, if also somewhat pathetic, grace from these sturdy sons of freedom-loving FRANCE, who are better qualified to speak of it than those purblind imbeciles of VICHY, themselves bound hand and foot to their German masters.

The advance into SYRIA is proceeding according to plan. There has been hardly any opposition, and such resistance as was put up appears to have been half-hearted and *nam ke vaste*. The civil population and government officials have been ready to extend a cautious welcome to what they doubtless consider 'an army of deliverance.' DEIR EZ ZOR, a strategic point in Central SYRIA, commanding the roads to ALEPPO in the north-west, to PALMYRA in the south-west, and to the towns of HAMA and HOMS, is now in British hands. Another British armoured column is operating parallel to the Syrian-Turkish frontier and has passed south of RAS EL AIN. The two columns are expected to converge and proceed towards their objective, ALEPPO.

German reactions to the British advance are not very clear. The Germans, no doubt, feel that the British have been swift to act this time, and have stolen a march on them. But they are too clever to admit that, and affect to treat it lightly. It is a case of 'sour grapes' with them now. According to the latest reports, they talk as though they regard it all as a purely Anglo-French affair, in which they have no lot or part. These assertions of course ought not to be taken at their face value. It is well-known that it was a part of the Axis plan to embroil FRANCE in conflict with her former ally, BRITAIN. And if it comes off, GERMANY will chuckle with glee. An immediate German descent on SYRIA is out of the question, but the possibility of their coming in at a later stage cannot be ruled out by any means. An invasion would be an uncommonly difficult task, but it may be attempted. Enormous masses of men and material will have to be transported over a distance of at least 250 miles from their nearest air-bases. One report has it that the German objective is not SYRIA, but EGYPT.

Or it may be MALTA or CYPRUS, tough nuts, both of them. They are unlike CRETE in a splendid state of defence. Mark the words of Lieut-General Dobbie the Governor of MALTA. "MALTA is immeasurably more capable of resisting an attack than CRETE. This opinion is fully shared by responsible officers. Not only we will not give up MALTA, but we have no intention of allowing it to be taken from us, whether by the Germans or Italians. I am saying this with the quiet confidence which I consider the circumstances justify."

Summarising the position after all these months of war, one interesting point emerges. The Mediterranean, from being the frontier of the European world, has now become its central lake—a throwback to two thousand years ago. And BRITAIN dominates it; the war has served to consolidate her position. French Equatorial AFRICA is in her hands; EGYPT is linked in loyalty to her; PALESTINE and IRAQ are her eastern bastions: SYRIA is virtually BRITISH; TURKEY aud SAUDI ARABIA are steadfast in friendship with her; CYPRUS, MALTA and GIBRALTAR are untouched and untouchable. It is all pregnant with meaning; Hitler may stalk across the face of continental EUROPE in fancied security, but BRITAIN is closing in around him on all sides, and before very long he will find himself caught like a rat in a trap.

TWO SPEECHES.

One was Mr. Churchill's in replying to the debate in the House of Commons when he answered his critics. It was a fine and forthright speech which reassured the doubting Thomases and showed that BRITAIN was definitely turning the corner

The other was that of Mr. Roosevelt, who reaffirmed the determination of the UNITED STATES to help BRITAIN through, by every means in their power. The week before last he said all possible assistance was going to be given, and that "this can be done, it must be done and it will be done". This week, he says, "We shall see to it that these munitions get to the places where they can be effectively used to weaken and defeat the aggressors". And he will do it by policing the sea-lanes if possible by convoying, if necessary.

Two affirmations of the will to win made by two big-hearted men who know what they are talking about.

THE CONFERENCE OF ALLIED MINISTERS.

This was an impressive conference held yesterday at St. James' Palace. About 500 millions of people were represented at it. Mr. Churchill headed the British delegation.

A three-pointed resolution was passed, affirming

(1) the will to win the war and, the determination to help each other to that end.

(2) their conviction that there can be no lasting peace while free peoples are coerced into submission to GERMANY.

(3) their determination to so order world affairs that there will not be any aggression, and to bring about economic and social security.

Abyssinia.—Despite exceptional difficulties, due to the character of the country and the climate, Imperial troops have crossed the River Omo at two places and captured ABALTI. About 4,000 prisioners were taken. 20 guns, 200 lorries and large quantities of war material have been captured. The South African Air-force showed their mettle in these operations. They kept up an almost ceaseless bombing of enemy troop positions.

As a result of the Battle of the Lakes and the Battle of the River Omo, a further area of about 45,000 square miles has fallen into British hands.

The British advance on GIMMA is proceeding.

THE WESTERN DESERT.

In LIBYA there is nothing special to report.

There has been vigorous artillery action, which has latterly increased in intensity, round about TOBRUK. Vigorous patrolling is continuing in the SOLLUM area.

BENGHAZI has been repeatedly raided by the R. A. F.

Eritrea.—The port of ASSAB has been captured as a result of combined action by the British Navy, the Army and the Air-force. Several hundred prisoners and two guns have been taken.

R. A. F. Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied Territories.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
2—6—41. (Monday).			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
DAY :—			
	Shipping in the KEIL Canal ...	...	A direct hit on a vessel.
	An Enemy supply ship off the NORWAY Coast.	...	Sunk.
	Objectives on land in SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.	2 planes.	...
NIGHT :—			
	The Docks at ST. NAZAIRE, **BERLIN** (capital of Germay).	...	Large fires started.
	Duseldorf	...	...
	The inland port of DUISBERG ...	...	...
	Military objectives in the RUHR ...	...	Damaged.
	The Docks at OSTEND ...	4 planes.	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Shipping and the harbour at BENGHAZI.	...	...
3—6—41. (Tuesday).			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
DAY :—			
	Military objectives at the port of LE HAVRE.	...	...
	The Aerodrome at OCTEVILLE ...	1 plane.	Damaged.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Enemy aircraft on the ground at GAMBUT.	...	3 planes destroyed.
	Enemy positions at DÉBARECH ...	...	...
	The harbour at BENGHAZI ...	...	Explosions and fires started.
	The Aerodrome at MARITZA ...	...	1 plane.
	Aerial protection for patrol ships ...	...	...
	RHODES Island.		
	The Aerodrome at MARITZA ...	...	Many planes on the ground destroyed.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
3—6—41. (Tuesday.)—*cont.*			
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	An enemy convoy off the TUNISIAN Coast.	...	1 ship blown up, 1 ship burnt out. Many others damaged.
	Reconnaissance over the island of CEPHALONIA (largest of the IONIAN Islands).	...	...
4—6—41. (Wednesday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
DAY :—			
	The harbour and the ship at ZEEBRUGGE.	...	The ship sunk.
	A supply ship off the NORWEGIAN Coast.	2 planes.	The ship set on fire
	Docks and shipping at BOULOGNE	...	...
	Patrolling over the ENGLISH CHANNEL.	2 planes.	4 planes.
	SYRIA.		
	Oil reservoirs and the port of BEIRUT.		Large fires started.
	RHODES Island.		
	The runaways and the aerodrome buildings at KATAVIA.	...	Buildings crashed; fires started.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The Aerodrome at DERNA.	...	...
	The harbour at BENGHAZI.	...	...
5—6—41. (Thursday).			
	SYRIA.		
	Italian aircraft at ALEPPO aerodrome.	...	Many planes damaged.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Enemy positions and motor transport in ABYSSINIA.	...	Heavy loss.
	EUROPE.		
	Patrolling in the BAY of BISCAY.	...	1 plane.
	The harbour at BENGHAZI ...	...	...
	Enemy aircraft on the ground at MARTUBA.	...	Many damaged.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R. A. F. losses and results of air bombardment.
5—6—41. (Thursday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
NIGHT :—			
	A few places here and there in England.	1 plane.	No damage or casualties.
6—6—41. (Friday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
DAY :—			
	Two points in North-eastern ENGLAND.	...	No damage at all.
NIGHT :—			
	One area in LONDON and **a town** in South-east ENGLAND.	...	Slight damage and a few casualties.
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	MALTA.	1 plane.	No damage.
7—6—41. (Saturday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
NIGHT :—			
	North of SCOTLAND.	...	...
	EGYPT.		
	Residential areas in ALEXANDRIA ...	...	400 civilians killed Many buildings crashed.
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	MALTA ...	...	Very small damage.
8—6—41. (Sunday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
DAY :—			
	A town on the CORNWALL Coast ...	...	Slight damage and a few killed.
NIGHT :—			
	Points here and there in ENGLAND.	...	...
9—6—41. (Monday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
DAY :—			
	South-east Coast ...	2 planes.	No damage.
NIGHT :—			
	A few scattered points here and there in South-east ENGLAND.	...	Very slight damage.

SIDE LIGHTS.

STRIFE OF MAMMOTHS. I am told that the simile of the struggle between the Elephant and the Whale was first coined in Napoleonic times. It is even more apt to-day. The great land power GERMANY, imprisoned by the seas, over which the great maritime power, BRITAIN, ceaselessly ranges, is a curious reconstruction of the situation nearly a century and a half ago, when Napoleon overran EUROPE......... and failed to defeat his arch-enemies, the English. To-day, the Elephant rampages and devours, over continents and sub-continents, but he is circumscribed by the element wherein the Whale moves swiftly and purposefully, and over which come avenging hosts to the destruction of the earth-shaker.

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A BAD PATCH. It serves no purpose to disguise the fact that we are on rather a bad patch just now. CRETE was important, and we have lost it. While we were there it constituted a threat to German penetration-plans in the MIDDLE EAST. Now that we have lost it, it must constitute an unpleasant threat to our interests there, and makes the Aegean Sea comparatively safe from interference by the Royal Navy.

On the other hand, it is very stupid and dangerous to suggest that the successful German invasion of CRETE makes the invasion of BRITAIN any more likely or practicable. The two islands present totally different problems to the invader. CRETE had a garrison of sadly-weary troops evacuated from a fierce campaign, and inadequately reinforced from other sources. BRITAIN has nearly four million fresh, highly-trained men to be flung against the invader. CRETE had few and poor airfields for Allied planes, which therefore had twice as far to fly as those of the enemy. BRITAIN has heaps of first-class air bases, much nearer for defence than the attackers would have. As for artillery, machines and defence positions, there is absolutely no comparison between the two, and a DELHI newspaper which, on May 23rd, suggested that CRETE was as well defended as BRITAIN, ought to be made to eat its own newsprint.

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SALUTARY REPETITION. We make no excuse for repeating at this moment what we wrote here last week. These affairs, CRETE, IRAQ, indeed the whole Battle of the Mediterranean, are

TACTICS not STRATEGY. Strategy concerns itself with fundamentals, and the fundamentals of the war are these :—

> The war being three-dimensional, victory will go to the side which first acquires supremacy in two out of the three elements.
>
> BRITAIN has supremacy at sea. With AMERICA properly tuned up, the Allies will be supreme in the air as well, before many months are out.
>
> The Battle of the Atlantic is in course of being won—progressively—and the only event which CAN give Hitler victory, namely the defeat of the British in BRITAIN, recedes further and further in probability.

In his heart of hearts (if any) Hitler knows this. He promised the Germans victory in June last. He promised it to them again in September last. In May this year he changed his tune altogether, and had to plead for further enormous effort from his people in order to bring victory in 1942! It is the same story as in 1914. Every German military authority then relied on a short war and early victory. The fabric of their society began to crumble when early victory was denied them. Nor has any German theorist since even contemplated a long war—certainly not Hitler or The Party. It is an admission of the possibility of defeat when the Fuehrer has actually to adumbrate a long war at this stage.

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NEXT, PLEASE! Like trembling patients in a dentist's waiting-room RUSSIA, TURKEY, IRAN, EGYPT, SPAIN, await the dread summons. NORWAY, YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE, spurning the anaesthetic of the "New Order", took what was coming to them gamely. BULGARIA, RUMANIA, CROATIA, breathed deep of the poison, and have not yet come to realise the extent of their mutilation. VICHY has just heard the summons and collapsed with fear before they were hurt. What about RUSSIA and TURKEY, who appear to stand next in the queue?

* * *

RUSSIA. For some time it has been known that all is not well with Russo-German relations. For one thing RUSSIA's deliveries of oil in 1940 fell far short of the agreed quantity. We spoke last week of great concentrations of troops on both sides of the border from the Baltic to the Black Sea. RUSSIA gave certain sly encouragement to YUGOSLAVIA, to say nothing of BULGARIA and TURKEY. She also banned the transit of materials from GERMANY to JAPAN across her territories.

On the other hand, while ostensibly disapproving of Rashid Ali, she recognised IRAQ diplomatically; and she has withdrawn her recognition of Yugoslav, Dutch, Belgian, and Norwegian 'free' Governments as no longer representing independent states.

Now, remembering that Hitler is now resigned (?) to a *long* war, which will make the question of large Russian supplies vital to her for a long time, what are we to make of Stalin's latest 'straws in the wind'?

* * *

HOW STALIN MAY SEE IT. RUSSIA is mortally afraid of GERMANY. That is the controlling factor. The UKRAINE is grand ground for modern mechanised armies, AND, just as they did, by their passivity when Lenin ran his revolution, the Russian masses might make it easy for triumphant Nazism to overthrow "Bolshevism"—and Monsieur Stalin!

Now Stalin is an Oriental, with the traits of cunning and patience well-marked in his character. He has already displayed by his weathercock policies, his fundamental aim of letting Democracy and Nazism fight it out, and afterwards profiting by their exhaustion.........*if* Germany will allow him to sit on the fence that long! If she won't, and if she makes big demands on RUSSIA (as there is little doubt she has been and is doing) Stalin has two courses. He can resist, at the risk of a catastrophe, or he can try to make a bargain. If by the latter he can preserve his own power, the result of a German victory would leave him with his bargain intact; if a stalemate results from the exhaustion of GERMANY and the Allies, Stalin would not only still have his bargain, but also be in a position to dictate to both sides.

Given therefore that the German demands are not *too* extravagant, it looks as if Stalin will make a bargain and play for time.

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THE OTHER HUCKSTER. The Germans have certainly been playing on Russian nerves rather harshly, *vide* their massed troops in POLAND, and on the UKRAINE borders, west and south. In the UKRAINE itself there has been an unmistakeable leaning on the part of the inhabitants towards RUSSIA rather than GERMANY. It may be doubted whether Stalin COULD surrender the UKRAINE (which undoubtedly is one of GERMANY'S coveted goals) without also surrendering his own ascendancy. So, whereas three months ago no one could have betted on the order in which GERMANY'S eastern neighbours would be attacked, RUSSIA has not been No. 1, nor is she likely to be No. 2. That distinction will fall probably to TURKEY.

In other words Hitler has grown a little anxious as to how far he can go in his demands with Stalin, without driving him into hostilities which would at least compromise his big Mediterranean effort.

I think therefore that Stalin is on a better wicket (for the moment) than he was a little time ago, and that another foul-smelling diplomatic egg is on the verge of being hatched.

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MURKY SUMMARY. One wonders if some such 'deal' has not already been made. Something, say, in the nature of a Russo-German agreement about TURKEY, with the recent large-scale Russian manouevres near TASHKENT on the Iranian borders working on Persian nerves and completing the encirclement of the Turks, while Hitler presses furiously on with his Levantine thrust on the way to EGYPT.

Stalin would urge that frightening people, "keeping their heads down", and at the same time "containing" large portions of the Imperial forces on guard against the collapse of their Moslem allies in the MIDDLE EAST, is a splendid way of keeping the Nazi wolf from his own door! (Particularly when one of the countries he is frightening contains the titbit he himself covets, namely the oil in IRAN!)

* * * *

WHERE DO WE COME IN? We should be fools if we did not see that Russian moves in IRAN, and German moves in SYRIA etc., do not constitute a threat to *us here in INDIA*. I do not think it is deliberate—yet—but when (or if) RUSSIA snaffles IRAN as a counterblast to GERMANY's rape of the IRAQ oil (*if*, again, please!) Stalin might, in order still to avoid open war with GERMANY, offer to keep INDIA on military tenter-hooks. As I say, there is no need to think that Stalin has *deliberate* aims on IRAN, or AFGHANISTAN, or INDIA, but to avoid seeing his country completely enwrapped in the coils of the German boa-constrictor, he *might* decide to break the ring with a southward thrust, and call it fulfilling a pact with Hitler!

* * * *

APOLOGY. I apologize for inflicting so depressing a column on you, because I do not really feel depressed in the least! Everyone with any sense knew in the spring, when the Nazi hordes had to be flung about in order to distract German opinion from Hitler's failure to win the war last year, that this spring and summer would be a pretty sticky bit of history. But equally we know that all these complications and alarms and even their costly dénouements, are only INCIDENTS.

They are the frenzies of a megalomaniac, with a permanent and growing terror in his mind, namely the absolute knowledge that unless he can drive us to accept terms this year, he and his Party and his horrid machine are doomed to collapse before the righteous wrath and unlimited resources of the two great Democracies, now so rapidly getting into their stride.

* * * *

H. M. S. HOOD. The battle-cruiser "*Hood*" cost about six million pounds to build, and now she is at the bottom of the sea. But we might just remember that in LONDON's War Weapons Week, we raised £ 108,000,000—enough to build 18 "Hoods"!

We shall not do so, however, for her type has been abandoned by the Royal Navy.

The battle-cruiser was developed before the Great War, with the object of having a battleship with the speed of a cruiser to overtake and destroy commerce-raiding cruisers. It has a fast-moving gun-platform which could give many and hard blows—but not receive them, because armour protection had to be sacrificed to speed. As a result we lost three of them in the Battle of JUTLAND in quick succession.

Modern improvements in machinery have made it possible to make battleships almost as speedy as the battle-cruisers. "*Hood*"'s speed was 31 knots; "*King George V*"'s is over 30. The "*Scharnhorst*" and the "*Gneisenau*", though considerably smaller than the "*King George V*" are really fast battleships ....but *they* are uncomfortably shut up in BREST!

* * * *

WRETCHED VICHY. The attempts of a traitorous government to frighten the Americans from assisting BRITAIN by declaring full co-operation with GERMANY as their policy are, though explained away by M. Henri Haye in WASHINGTON itself, admirably illustrated by certain controlled French newspapers. Listen to these high-souled extracts from "*Les Nouveaux Temps*". "FRANCE declares her solidarity with the German Reich, *in case of an American attack on EUROPE*"! How's that for a headline? The article proceeds; "American opinion well knows what the situation is—Intervention by the U. S. A. would find FRANCE on the side of GERMANY *in common defence*."!

Probably never before in the annals of history has a great nation, after defeat on the field of battle, been so basely tricked and cajoled into betraying its original ally.

* * * * *

SYRIA. It is at last plain that the British Government have realised that the rapidly growing German control over SYRIA was really of greater import in relation to TURKEY, than it was to IRAQ or to SUEZ. I have suggested in this column before that the despatch of a big expeditionary force down the Euphrates and Tigris towards the Persian Gulf or EGYPT was probably beyond the power of the Germans working from GREECE, or the Eastern islands of the Mediterranean. What was not beyond them was the 'peaceful penetration' of SYRIA, and the final surrounding of TURKEY by the occupation of the ex-French mandate and LEBANON. TURKEY would then be at the mercy of any temporary bundobast fixed up between Hitler and Stalin. Unless I misread the times, one country which will gain new hope from the march of Imperial forces from IRAQ and PALESTINE towards BEYROUTH, ALEPPO and DAMASCUS, is TURKEY; and it would be no surprise to learn that others were the Syrians themselves, *and* the 1,000 or so European-French troops under the egregious General Dentz.

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ON THE TAPIS? As we have here suggested before, it is more than likely that far-reaching negotiations for joint action between the Axis and the Soviet, at the probable expense of TURKEY, or IRAN, or both, are actually *en train*. Nevertheless, it is intriguing to note the enormous preparations being built up by Hitler *for an attack on RUSSIA*! These are expected to be completed by the end of June. Frantic movements of troops in RUMANIA; the setting-up in BERLIN of *economic and political commissions for the UKRAINE and the Caucusus*; and representative national committees for both these tracts, and LATVIA and LITHUANIA as well! How these two Powers love one another!—but meanwhile, since RUSSIA is not ready for war, Stalin will probably pretend to go a long way along that dishonourable road of "economic and political collaboration", though whether he will ultimately join Mussolini and Darlan in their rôles of dogs being taken out on a lead (which is also a whip) behind a Hun jackboot, remains to be seen.

SIDELIGHT ON ADOLF HITLER.

[*What kind of a nature is it that consents to worship and be led by a man of such sentiments?—Ed.*]

IN a book called 'Hitler Speaks' by a German, the author Hermann Rauschnigg reports a conversation he had with the Fuehrer.

"We are obliged to depopulate," Hitler said, "as part of our mission of preserving the German population. We shall have to develop a technique

of depopulation. If you ask me what I mean by depopulation, I mean the removal of entire racial units, and that is what I intend to carry out, that roughly is my task. Nature is cruel, therefore we too may be cruel.........".

That isn't the end of the quotation; I have interrupted it so that I might ask you to give close attention to the frightful passage which follows, here it is:—

"If I can send the flower of the German nation into the hell of war without the smallest pity for the spilling of precious German blood, then surely I have the right to remove millions of an inferior race that breeds like vermin. And by remove I don't necessarily mean destroy. I shall simply take systematic measures to dam their natural fertility. For example, I shall keep their men and women separated for years. Do you remember the falling birthrate of the world war? Why should we not do quite consciously, and through a number of years, what was at that time merely the inevitable consequences of a long war. There are many ways systematical, and comparatively painless or at any rate bloodless, of causing undesirable races to die out".

That is the end of the quotation and I think you will agree that it is enough.

A TOPICAL "CLERIHEW".

I think a safe guess
About Hess
Is that his devotion to Hitler
Has become littler,
And Hitler's to Hess
Is even less!

THE POSITION IN THE ATLANTIC.

"DECISIVE TURN FOR THE BETTER"

U. S. DECISION ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE PATROL.

CONDITIONS NOW AND IN LAST WAR.

By

H. C. Ferraby (In a recent B. B. C. Talk).

WE now have a much clearer picture of the position in the Atlantic than we had a week ago.

The secrecy that surrounds submarine warfare generally, and the submarine campaign of commerce destruction in particular, can only be broken at the risk of telling the enemy something that he is probably very anxious indeed to know.

Much of our success, both in attacking U-boats and in covering the passage of convoys, depends on the enemy's ignorance. He knows more in this war than he did in the last, owing to his air-scouting from bases in western France. But he is still carrying on his campaign through a thick fog, and our natural curiosity to know what is happening and how we are getting on must not be allowed to thin this fog, and help him to renewed efforts.

AN IMPORTANT STEP.

We have recently taken an important step, which we hope will add to the enemy's difficulties. The Government has decided that information about the number of merchant ships lost in the Battle of the Atlantic and elsewhere shall be made public only once a month instead of once a week. This will make it more difficult for the German Intelligence officers to deduce where and how the attacks have been successful. It will give them a lot more trouble dissecting the figures, and finding out any weak points in our plans against which they can force more pressure.

But I think all of us all over the world ought to realise before the next figure of losses are announced that the change of system means that we shall get in a lump the figures of losses for 30 days instead of for seven. That is to say, the total will be much bigger than we have so far been accustomed to hear each week.

It is I feel important that we should all understand this point. Otherwise, the new monthly total, being about four times as big as the weekly totals, may give a wrong impression—the impression that our losses have suddenly increased enormously, and that things have taken a turn for the worse in the Atlantic.

A TURN FOR BETTER.

So far from taking a turn for the worse, things in the Atlantic have taken a decided—I think I might safely say a decisive—turn for the

better. The institution by the United States of the Western Hemisphere patrol is one of the most remarkable things that has ever happened in war. I can find nothing like it in the whole story of war at sea.

It puts the Germans in a most extraordinary dilemma. They must either submit to having their activity in the Atlantic limited and hampered by the plain language warning of the American patrols, or they must silence the patrols. And will the people of the United States allow the sinking of one of their warships to go unpunished?

This Western Hemisphere patrol is a much bigger job than most landsmen realise. I am afraid, a great many people have visualised it as something corresponding to the patrols of policemen in the streets of a city. It is on a vastly bigger scale, so big that when I worked out the area to be patrolled, I just did not believe it.

RANGE OF U. S. PATROL.

But Admiral Stark, Chief of Operations, has told the world that the patrol will operate from high latitudes down to the Antarctic—covering a range from north to south of some 10,000 miles. It would take a ship steaming at 15 knots, which is a reasonable speed for patrol, 30 days to go from one end of the patrol to the other. The west to east limit of the patrol is 2,000 miles from the shores of North America. To cover that distance would take a patrol ship 5 days 13 hours.

So the Western Hemisphere patrol is not going to be worked in eight-hour shifts, like a policeman's turn of watch in the city streets. The whole area of the patrol is something like 20 million square miles, and anywhere in that area there may be Nazi raiders at work, either surface ships like the upper-class cruisers, or converted merchantmen, or U-boats, or the big long distance bombers. It is rather worth noting that Admiral Stark included the whole of the South Atlantic in the plans he announced.

Most people might suppose that the United States' interest in sea-borne traffic for the Allies is concentrated in the North Atlantic, but there is the recent decision of the President that American merchant ships may now travel through the Red Sea to trade with Egyptian and other neutral ports in the Eastern Mediterranean.

To get there, American ships will, presumably, travel around the Cape of Good Hope. That means a 7,000 mile journey through both sections of the Atlantic Ocean. And none of us can overlook the possibility of the establishment of Nazi naval bases on the West African coast anywhere between Casablanca and Dakar.

ENEMY SUBMARINE STRENGTH.

The strategic importance of Dakar has certainly not been lost sight of by any naval student. It was a most valuable assembly point for our convoys in the last war. Ships bound for Britain from places as far apart as Java and Buenos Aires were assembled there for the passage through the submarine danger zone to Britain. But then the control of

Dakar was in the hands of a France allied to Britain and associated with the United States. And there was never any likelihood of a German seizure of the place. To-day there is such a likelihood, even though it be small. Admiral Stark undoubtedly had that in his mind when he planned for the patrol to be extended right down to the Antarctic.

One question I am frequently asked is, "How many U-boats are there in the Atlantic?" the same question that people used to ask in 1917 and 1918. Then, when I was in the British Intelligence Office at Queenstown, which was the headquarters of the struggle in those days, I knew the answer; and the total was far smaller than anyone outside realised.

It seems that there must be hundreds of U-boats at work when we look at all the craft we have to use to hunt them, but actually the highest number ever at work at sea in one month in the last War was 31; and that only occurred once. The average during the height of the campaign was no more than 21 boats at work in one month.

I do not know the figures for this war, and if I did, no one would expect me to blurt it out. But the Germans have not been able to build as many, or anything like as many, U-boats as they did in the last war. And the number of competent Italian crews is far too small for them to detach many boats so far from their home ports. Their help to Germans in the Atlantic has been pretty much on a par with the help their airmen gave the German Air Force in the attacks on London.

BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC.

Now all this is not meant to suggest that the Battle of the Atlantic is not serious. It is, and it will go on being serious. We mastered the first attack of U-boats in the autumn of 1939. We sank boats then at the rate of from two to four a week.

To-day we have no claim made by the official world that the German losses are on that scale, and until we get it back to that early figure, we have no reason to suggest that we are already winning the Battle of the Atlantic. We are getting in convoys in far greater numbers than is generally realised. There was an official figure issued recently which has much significance. It was then stated that the total carrying capacity of the ships that had moved in convoy since the war began was 300 million tons, and that the greater part of it had arrived in port unmolested by the enemy. That is an interesting point: the number of ships that move about the oceans without ever seeing a sign of enemy activity.

But there is one more side to the Battle of the Atlantic to consider at this moment. We have decided to amalgamate the Ministries of Shipping and Transport, and make one man responsible for the work of both. This means that the criticisms which have been voiced about delays in handling cargoes to ports have been met by the Government, and an effort is to be made to avoid the loss of time at the

shore end of our supply problem.

This is the same old trouble that we had in the last war. Anyone who takes the trouble to read the official history of our shipping operations then can find exact parallels to the criticisms that have been made in the past few months. Is'nt it a pity that so few people find history an interesting subject ? We could avoid such a lot of mistakes if only we knew that other people had already made the mistakes before.

FAILURE OF PLANS FOR SHORT WAR
HITLER'S TACIT ADMISSION
CHANGE IN BASIS OF PREPARATIONS
QUESTION OF ENDING "STRATEGY OF EXHAUSTION."

A "Student of War" writes in the ***Daily Telegraph***:—

If it is extremely difficult to take a detached view of the war, it may be entirely misleading to measure events from the picture they present on our side of the hill. Hitler the other day gave us an opportunity to see things from the German side; and, as a disclosure of the enemy appreciation of the situation, this was the most important speech he has made.

Looking around the war theatres, he cannot fail to see that neither the overwhelming heat in Libya nor the rains in Southern Abyssinia and the intractable terrain about Amba Alagi have checked the development of our operations. Even in Iraq, in spite of many checks upon our reaction to the challenge of Rashid Ali, the position is being steadily cleared up.

But Hitler made a statement in his speech which has much more profound implications. **Instead of renewing his promise of victory this year, he restricted himself to the pledge that the Germans would have much better equipment next year!** His spokesmen said later that while they were certain of victory, it was really of no moment when it actually occurred.

"MUST BE SHORT TO BE PROFITABLE."

There is not a single military writer, however, who has ever maintained that a long war will be profitable. Indeed, it is expressly stated by most of the responsible writers that if a war is to be of advantage it must be short. Foch stated briefly that war must "be conducted with violence and reach its goal quickly, otherwise it will remain without result".

Hitler, however, implies that in spite of every effort, every pretext, and complete ruthlessness, **the German plan has failed**. He can no longer ignore that he has not succeeded in destroying any appreciable percentage of our industrial output, or in cutting our Atlantic communications, and, as a consequence, the tide of material equipment is setting against him. **We have held out against the worst he could do, and the prize of this defiance is the chance that we shall have time to mobilise the full war potential of Britain and the United States.**

It seems to me that this conclusion cannot be evaded, but if it is sound it is of immense importance since it is an implied admission that in the first great phase of the war we have won.

WHAT THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED.

It is British strategy that has prevailed. The Germans have attempted by every means in their power to compel us to fight them upon terms that favour them. They have failed, and we have compelled them to meet us on our terms.

The air offensive against Germany grows steadily fiercer, and though they can inflict cruel damage upon us, the time is approaching when the scales will tip against them. We have held out long enough to profit by the reinforcement of American material. I do not so much make this assertion as contend that this conclusion is tacitly admitted by Germany in involved and otherwise inexplicable statements in and omissions from Hitler's speech.

What follows? The German threat to our security and liberty is the gravest we have ever been called upon to meet, and the true formidableness of the present régime is shown less in their victorious march across Europe than in their instantaneous recognition last summer that another season's campaign would be necessary, and instantaneous preparation to mobilize European production for it.

RUSSIAN GRANARY.

So at the moment **Hitler is attempting to prepare on the basis of a long war** and, as far as one can see, the granary and oil supplies he requires are to be found only in one direction. **Unless Russia can be mobilised for his supply, the German machine threatens to run down for lack of fuel.**

The two alternatives are that she should allow German experts to take over her harvest and oil wells, or Germany should forcibly occupy both territories. It is for Russia to decide which of these alternatives is more unpalatable. If the second or if both should prove equally inadmissible there may be war, and although Germany ought to be able to secure what she wants quickly and easily, her soldiers know full well that fighting a determined Russia is like fighting the sea.

It is a principle of warfare that alternatives should be borne in mind, and every recent development has enforced upon military commanders the need of flexibility in their plans. The Germans have shown how well they have learned the lesson. The bold opportunism that led General Rommel on defeating the British force at Mersa Brega to drive straight ahead to Sollum is a significant pointer.

"ENGAGING POSSIBILITIES."

Germany will certainly strike elsewhere if a chance beckons. There is little doubt that she will continue to attempt to take the Canal from the west, and if the Iraq challenge is not completely crushed in a very short space of time, she may attempt to land troops and material from the air to develop that thrust, since it can threaten so much trouble in so many different directions with such slight resources.

East, west, north, and south there are engaging possibilities. But now the position for an alien mischief-maker looks less favourable.

Crete, which we intend to defend, can hardly be left on the German flank with safety, and in the way of a direct attack on Syria there still stands Cyprus and the strategic triangle based on Alexandria. Yet it seems incredible that some attempt will not be made against the right flank of the Canal position in spite of the difficulties in its way. There are movements in Vichy and Madrid, though in these two directions the effects appear to cancel out.

And there is the possibility of an invasion. This certainly would be most agreeable to Hitler if he should find conditions favourable in the near future. No one will be under any doubt that if occasion offers he will seize the chance of escaping from what the great Schlieffen called the "strategy of exhaustion".

But at the moment it is not clear where Hitler should deliver the "heavy and decisive blows" which Schlieffen suggested as one prescription for a short and profitable war. Hitler appears now to have made this admission and his problems are greater than ours.

ATMOSPHERE OF UNCERTAINTY IN SYRIA.

OPINION DIVIDED ON R. A. F. BOMBING.

FREE FRENCH PAMPHLETS DROPPED OVER BEIRUT.

*Arthur Morton, the **Daily Telegraph's** Special Correspondent at Nakura, on the Palestine-Lebanon frontier, cabled on May 19:—*

THE R. A. F. continue to strike hard at the three Syrian air-fields which German planes are using on their way to Iraq—Rayak, seven miles east of Beirut; Palmyra, 160 miles north-east; and Damascus, 60 miles south-east—according to to-night's Cairo communiqué.

At Palmyra a large troop carrier was among those destroyed, while at Damascus and Rayak other planes were bombed and machine-gunned.

Travellers from Syria reported on arrival in Palestine that R. A. F. bombers had registered direct hits at Rayak on three trains loaded with tanks for Iraq.

On the frontier the atmosphere may be described as expectant. The main French forces on the Syrian side appear to have been withdrawn. Patrols are being carried out by Moroccan troops.

Britons, Americans and Palestinians are now leaving Syria and Lebanon on the advice of their Consuls.

When I arrived at this frontier post, picturesquely perched on the edge of the highest cliff overhanging the Mediterranean, I was confronted with an extraordinary scene.

Leaving the town were several carloads of sailors from French warships at Alexandria whose period of service had expired. They carried cases of Nazi goods consigned to places in France as far apart as Toulon and Finisterre—addressses which made one wonder whether the blockade is really operating.

Otherwise there was a steady stream of cars from Syria, which officials told me had continued for the last two days, bringing all sorts and conditions of foreign residents fleeing, it might be said, from the future.

There were numerous Palestinians and Turks, as well as Egyptian students and some Americans.

Travellers agree that there is an atmosphere of the greatest uncertainty everywhere in Syria, where opinion is divided on the subject of R. A. F. bombing. Many people found Gen. Dentz's communiqué far from convincing, but there is a not unnatural hesitation to express any view openly.

Free French pamphlets signed by Gen. Catroux and dropped over Beirut, stating that "the Syrian sky has been violated" by the Nazis and the terms of the armistice have been broken, **have caused considerahle impression among the younger officers, who are showing a good deal of restlessness because of their fear that their seniors are betraying them.**

Two French planes flew low over Nakura escaping to Palestine, which is a good sign.

All to whom I spoke said there is **widespread hope that Britain will prevent German occupation of French-mandated territory.**

BEIRUT ROAD MINED.

The coast road through to Beirut is mined, and except for isolated parties all troops have been withdrawn to the hillsides, where they are digging in and setting up gun emplacements.

On the British side too there is much activity, and a keen look-out is maintained both in the air and on the ground.

Travellers report one amusing result of the German liberation of the Italian army from its Albanian difficulties. This was that members of the Italian armistice commission, who because of the population's hostility had taken refuge in civilian clothes after the first few days, have now re-appeared in gorgeous uniforms and are strutting about almost bursting with pride.

Every through express from Turkey brings several hundred Germans, all in civilian clothes, mostly bound for Aleppo or Damascus.

At Beirut there is a movement to oppose any German encroachment by concentrating in Lebanon.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO PLACATE TURKEY.
WILL VICHY ALLOW NAZIS TO CROSS SYRIA ?
BIG ALLIED FORCE IN MIDDLE EAST.
TWO NOTEWORTHY BRITISH SUCCESSES.

by

The Yorkshire Post Military Correspondent.

GERMANY is doing her best to persuade Turkey of her good intentions and keep her quiet, until the time comes for attempting her removal from a European to a purely Asiatic holding.

Turkey, sponsor of the Balkan Alliance, has carried neutrality to the last stage, according to her Foreign Minister who believes her neutrality will survive the acid test of Nazi brigandage. Turkey of course will fight to the death if Germany crosses the Bulgarian frontier, but that might be too late, as Hitler is scheming to isolate her from the British forces, and so to destroy her position as our flank buttress.

The apparent plan is to secure Syria and interpose there between Turkey and the British Middle East Army. The occupation of islands in the Aegean and the revolt in Iraq are the first steps ; we may expect demands on the Vichy Government for the right of entry to Syria to carry aid to Rashid Ali. The concessions now announced as made to Admiral Darlan on other points may be the price paid by Germany for the Syrian accommodation.

To get on our flank clear of Turkish interference is a stake worth playing for, but as we have anticipated the German moves in Iraq the Syrian field is not so well set for Nazi aims as the Germans had possibly intended it.

Germany has concentrated the cream of her army in the Balkans, with the intention of entering Asia Minor, for the double purpose of securing oil and getting behind the Egyptian defences.

The balance of forces, however, is levelling up and Mr. Churchill's statement that there are now half a million men in the Near East shows that the days of working with small forces in North Africa and elsewhere have come to an end.

The steady drift of men and machines from East Africa is setting the arena. There are no longer any obligations to honour but only ourselves to consider, now that pledges of honour have been met in Greece and Ethiopia.

It will be a war of munitions, the greatest potential arsenal in the world producing them for us. By gradual stages the United States is passing to a full war basis at our side. The difference between this industrial warfare and actual combat is small, and will tend to fade away and bring America into the field.

The people of the United States are boldly facing this possibility, since in effect a production war against the Axis Powers has become a definite policy with a heavy punch in it.

The American Army is not ready for a major war, but the air force and navy are. and these are the instruments for the United States' operations.

The American fleets now possess the necessary striking power to turn the Battle of the Convoys into a success, and hold Japan in check should she attempt to interfere with the other route.

General Staff opinion, as one gathers it from our own people and foreign attachés, is that the Battle of Britain last year turned Germany away from her main objective around our island, and caused Hitler to follow a secondary policy in the south east, where there is no finality in war for them.

Even if he were successful there he would still have the greater task of overcoming Britain—and America—in the west next year, when the very peak of combined power will be ours. On the other hand it is held in competent quarters that a British victory in the Near East might destroy German power and morale beyond further effort.

Hitler cannot increase his power or collect it into a whole from its wide distribution. We can and will increase our striking ability enormously, on the double army principle of a great force in the Eastern Zone and another, even greater, for any swing back upon this island.

We have setbacks but have scored two great victories that really count and influence all future operations—the defeat of the German Air Force and the crushing of Italian power.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

"MANIFEST IDENTITY OF INTERESTS".

DESIRABILITY OF AN UNDERSTANDING.

The Manchester Guardian publishes the following from Sir Bernard Pares :—

THINGS are happening in Russia. That is because things are going to happen in Russia. Active defence preparations are going on all along the Russo-German frontier, and on both sides of it increasing numbers of troops are being concentrated. The line of opposition reaches from the north of German-occupied Norway. In spite of denials, the best information indicates that there are, indeed, at least two German divisions in Finland.

In Lithuania antagonism is particularly emphasised, but the strongest concentration of Soviet forces is in the Ukraine, which is now for the first time almost wholly united towards Russia. **Meanwhile significant preparations are being made for a German invasion of the Ukraine.**

What does all this portend? Let us turn to the Far East, where the Soviet pact with Japan is the first ambiguous indication of the Russian reply. Russian interpretation of this agreement does little to bear out the confident optimism of Mr. Matsuoka. Russia continues to help China in her " just war against aggression ".

RUSSIA'S UNDERTAKING TO JAPAN

Certainly Russia will not interfere with the long-awaited Japanese drive in the Southern Seas. This means that Russia engages not to support an American attack on Japan. **The text of the pact does not make it clear whether Japan engages not to support Germany in an attack on Russia. Russia's object, it would seem, is to immobilise any threat in the east in order to concentrate her attention on the west.**

And, of course, it is high time for her to do so. Unpleasant enough for her is what has already happened in the Balkans, where her half-measures and the absence of British-Russian co-operation have surrendered the field to the Germans. **Encirclement of Turkey, where Russian policy has been equally half-hearted, has already begun.** But for Russia, the German thrust to Iraq—for such it is—is very much more serious and raises the most acute issues. **Northern Persia including Teheran has always been a special field of Russian influence, both political and commercial. There is oil in Iraq and Persia and there is also oil in Baku, and Hitler urgently wants all of it.** He will only get it if he has the management of production and transport in his own hands.

I believe that vital decisions are pending in Russia. That is why Stalin has made himself his own Prime Minister. Possibly he is waiting to see whether the United States is going to come into the war.

We have undertaken heavy responsibilities and engaged large forces in the Near East, and, with our essential interests in Suez and Egypt, how could we do otherwise? **Russia's real interests are manifestly the same as our own.** There was never a time when our co-operation was more needed and some understanding more desirable.

WILL HITLER MEET RUSSIAN DICTATOR?
WHY STALIN HAS ASSUMED THE PREMIERSHIP
FULL AUTHORITY TO BARGAIN WITH FUEHRER
HAS JAPAN DISAPPOINTED NAZIS?

by

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the News Chronicle.

Information reaching London from reliable sources in touch with Germany suggests that Hitler himself may be planning a meeting with Stalin in the course of the next few weeks.

This may be one explanation of the recent change in the Russian Government by which Stalin became Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars —the equivalent of the Premiership—relegating Molotov to the Vice-Premiership, while allowing him to retain his post as Russian Foreign Minister.

These sources believe that Von Der Schulenberg, German Ambassador in Moscow, who returned there from Berlin on May Day, has instructions to put out feelers in Moscow with the object of arranging such a meeting between the two dictators.

At that meeting Hitler may put forward comprehensive proposals for regulating Russo-German relations on a long-term basis.

These would envisage, it is believed, giving Russia a completely free hand in the whole of Asia, including India and Japan, together with an outlet to the Persian Gulf *via* Iran, in return for a guarantee of the present Russian frontiers in Europe.

On the economic side, it is thought, Germany would ask for large scale access to Russian supplies of raw materials, particularly Ukranian wheat and Caucasian oil, in return for German machinery and heavy industrial products.

Giving Russia a free hand to deal with Japan is believed to be due to the fall in the German estimation of Japan's capabilities of causing an effective diversion in the Far East, since Mr. Matsuoka's visit to Berlin. It is believed that his unexpected conclusion of a neutrality agreement with Russia on his return from Berlin to Moscow also came as a shock to German opinion.

It is known that both Germany and Russia are concerned about possible American participation in the war actively in the near future. **Hitler would like to confront Britain and the United States with a Europe completely under his domination, and with full access to Russian raw materials.**

This would enable him to paint a lurid picture of the prospect of an immensely long-drawn-out war, and the advantages of a compromise peace.

Stalin, on the other hand, is unlikely to make any major concessions under pressure of the continual threat of a German attack. Therefore Hitler will approach him with grandiose proposals and guarantees of safety.

It is because in the expected diplomatic exchanges he wishes to meet Hitler as an equal, armed with the full authority of a position in the Russian political system most nearly equivalent to Hitler's as Chancellor of the Reich and Fuehrer of the German people, **that Stalin, who has hitherto shunned office, has assumed the full panoply and formal prestige of the premiership.**

For one thing, it will put him in a better bargaining position, and if the projected meeting takes place, there will inevitably be much hard haggling to be done.

Stalin is fully aware that German preparations for an attack on Russia are complete. Whether he accepts Hitler's proposals or not depends on whether they offer what seem to him adequate promises of safety and aggrandisement for Russia. If they do, it is felt that he will accept them. If not, there will be no alternative but a settlement of Russo-German relations once and for all by war.

In either case, Stalin must be in a position to make instant and far-reaching decisions and see that they are carried out, an additional reason for his assuming the Premiership at this time.

FORBIDDEN FRENCH NEWSPAPER.

CIRCULATED IN OCCUPIED ZONE UNDER NAZI EYES.

ANTI-GERMAN LITERATURE IN PARIS.

By

Henry Stone (In the News Chronicle).

SOMEWHERE in occupied France, a patriotic, pro-British newspaper is being printed and circulated under the nose of the Gestapo and the German conquerors.

Named after Rabelais's immortal hero, *Pantagruel* is not a mere tract of the kinds distributed from time to time or posted on the walls at night in various parts of France.

It is a real newspaper, "a news sheet" as it calls itself. Those who have the courage to do so publish it under great risks (a chemist in Paris and one in Versailles were sentenced to penal servitude for life by a German court martial quite recently for circulating hostile tracts). They requested their readers to pass *Pantagruel,* round their friends. Its circulation has to be restricted because of the difficulty in obtaining newsprint.

The paper is published every week whenever possible. It is printed on four pages and is distributed by every possible means. One method is to send it by post to people in every district of the country whose addresses are found in directories or telephone books.

When you read it you think that *Pantagruel* is published by General de Gaulle's propaganda staff. Yet they did not know of its existence until this extraordinary little paper was brought to them by someone who had just arrived from France.

Each issue has a note printed in big letters on the top of the first column which reads :

"BEWARE.—This newspaper is not a British tract. Any reader who may find it possible to find a way to make it reach Free French people in Britain would contribute in giving an ardent stimulent and a precious relief to those who are giving their lives for our liberty."

* * * *

Here are some quotations from an issue of *Pantagruel* which is full of spirit and wit :

"Our aim is not opposition or revolt against the authorities of occupation. We know that we lost the war and that the wise policy is loyal collaboration, but NOT A CORDIAL collaboration with the Germans.

"We believe that this policy does not oblige us to sentence General de Gaulle to death and grossly to insult England, our ally. England did not betray us. She remains our ally, and she will be able to save us. Let us not forget that.........

"London has greatly suffered by German air bombing. But the British people are receiving the blows like sportsmen. What the French public must know and realise is that the spirit of resistance of the English is intact."

In this issue of *Pantagruel* long quotations of Mr. Winston Churchill's broadcast to the French nation are given this comment :

"What he (Churchill) said at the end—'If you cannot help us, at least don't be an obstacle for us'—might be regarded as our slogan. We must respect the signature of the Armistice. But don't ask us to be the allies of Germany against Britain. We have the right to respect and love Great Britain, and we have the right to wish for a British victory."

On the back page was a fierce attack on Laval, for a separate peace :

* * * *

It would need columns to give extracts of anti-Nazi tracts and pro-British literature now being distributed in France (occupied as well as non-occupied).

One which was circulated in Paris on December 7 stated :

"All the gigantic efforts made by the Nazis against Britain have failed. Britain remains the master of the seas. Spain and Portugal have refused to submit to invasion, to attack Gibraltar and French Morocco. Turkey is mobilising. The Italian defeat in Albania has developed into a débacle.

"The reply to the Axis everywhere is '*On ne passe pas*' (you can't pass). Do not let yourself be impressed by false news. France is living in the shade at present. One day soon she will come to life again in bright sunny light."

One day last November the Nazis posted on the walls of certain quarters of Paris big placards on yellow paper entitled: "England is the enemy of Europe."

The following morning, next to every Nazi placard was a small white poster which read: "I accuse England" (*J'accuse l' Angleterre*).

"It was England who invaded France in 1914.

"It was England who conceived the pan-Germanic plan.

"It was England who annexed Austria.

"It was England who was responsible for the murders of General Mangin, Maginot, Barthou and King Alexander.

"It was England who armed herself to the teeth and mobilised all her army (slaves included).

"It was England who invaded Czechoslovakia, Poland, Holland, Belgium.

"It is England who is making us 'dance' to a strange tune.........

"AH.........THOSE ENGLISH........"

THROUGH AMERICAN EYES.

[*We occasionally print American news paper extracts to show the trend of American public opinion. Here are some further interesting excerpts, being typical press comments on the European situation during the week from May 8 to May 15, 1941.—Ed.*]

The New York Times of May 8, wrote:—

THE speed-up of the war effort in the United States is a new factor in the war situation. This is why John Bull defies the enemy with renewed courage and confidence, and Mr. Churchill is willing to wager his head on winning the war.

Mr. Churchill was at his best in yesterday's speech, and that best is so good that it is easy to understand why Britain stands solidly behind him, and why Hitler is lashed to fury by an antagonist who combines the spring and tenacity of a bulldog with the sting and flash of a rapier.

The Houston Post of May 9 wrote :—

If it is a choice between smashing the remainder of the French fleet and letting Pétain and Darlan get away with turning that navy over to Hitler, it must be made in favour of the former, however regrettable such an act would seem. **And if the British navy should need any help in putting the French navy out of commission to prevent its being turned against it by Hitler, co-operation should be forthcoming from the American navy.**

EPISCOPAL BISHOP'S VIEW.

The Boston Traveller printed the following from the Episcopal Bishop Emeritus Lawrence :—

If war comes, it will have the loyal and willing support of the people. Aid short of war is a policy unworthy of America. It is against the law of Christ to kill. But what are you to do if a bandit strikes your wife and children ?

Captain Maxwell Corpening, the ***Chicago Tribune*** roving correspondent, who has returned after 16 months' journey in the war zone, said :

The British have done a good job in re-arming since Dunkirk. Their fortifications and navy are so powerful that a German assault would be too costly and too uncertain for Hitler's generals to undertake. Their adequate forces would repel an invasion, The Spitfire is probably the best machine of the fighter type, and the British bomber is at least as good as anything the Germans have.

The New York Post of May 12 printed the following by its war editor :—

The bombings of Westminster Abbey and the Parliament buildings are acts of simple barbarism, of a type, which has been familiar to the world since 1914. They evoke sentiments of disgust, and are of no military importance whatever.

CONQUERED PEOPLE'S COMMON FEELING.

The Charlotte Observer of May 11 wrote :—

These conquered peoples of Europe have in common, probably for the first time, the feeling of sympathy and co-operation which extends to nearly four-fifths of the peoples of the earth. That is important. Only their German neighbours are despised. Hitler and his gang will go as all despotic rulers have gone since the time of Julius Caesar, and the Germans may again become a respected people.

The Pittsburgh Post Gazette of May 13 wrote :—

The bombing of Westminster Abbey will not break the British spirit. Instead it is likely to add to the fortitude with which they are bearing the burdens of the present days, and the strength of their intention some time, somewhere, to meet the perpetrator of this total war on his own terms and win out. The load of international hatred that Hitler shoulders grows steadily greater. Any man bearing it must some day be crushed under such weight.

IN GERMANY NOW.

Germans must work harder, eat less, wait longer for the promised victory that continually recedes. That is what Hitler tells them.

Above all they must hear nothing of the truth from beyond their borders. **Johann Wild, aged 49, listened to foreign broadcasts and was accused of passing on what he heard. He was executed at Nuremberg on May 18.**

We know what the Nazis do in the occupied countries, what they plan to do yet to other "inferior" peoples. A despatch published in the *New York Post* of May 1 now reveals what they are doing to Germans themselves—not this time to Jews or political opponents, but to the old and weak and helpless in their own country.

The Nazis put to death during the months of September, October and November 1940, 85,000 blind, aged or "incurably ill" Germans.

This horrible crime has been brought to light through religious organizations which vainly opposed the practice. A Catholic dignitary revealed that sick and aged persons were killed because they were no longer useful to the Nazi war-machine; they consumed supplies and occupied hospital space needed for wounded soldiers.

The discovery by priests visiting a Wurtemberg hospital that elderly people were dying in large numbers on certain days, led to the unmasking of the Gestapo methods of poison and the gas-chamber.

The Catholics protested, both against this cold slaughter and against compulsory sterilisation. **As a result more than 300 priests were thrown into concentration-camps. One witness described it as "the ultimate logic of the Nazi doctrine."**

THIS CAN BE FOUGHT, IT MUST BE FOUGHT, AND IT WILL BE FOUGHT.

BALANCE OF THE WAR AS A WHOLE.

Without belittling the weight or danger of the German offensive, it is worth comparing their achievements this year with those of last.

1. By this time last year Germany had overwhelmed Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium. Dunkirk had been evacuated, the British army was without arms; France was staggering to its final fall; Italy was about to declare war (June 10). Against all this could only be set the destruction of 4 German cruisers and 12 destroyers in the Norwegian campaign.

This year the Germans have over-run Yugoslavia, Greece and Cyrenaica and taken Crete. They have sunk the 'Hood' and taken heavy toll of shipping.

Against this is to be set the destruction of two Italian armies totalling half a million men, the virtual clearrance of Abyssinia, the ejection of Rashid Ali from Iraq, the practical elimination of the Italian fleet, American aid and the destruction of the 'Bismarck'.

2. Last year the Germans revealed an immense superiority of both air and armoured strength, the extent of which was quite unsuspected.

This year Allied air strength is approaching parity, and Allied armoured strength is growing rapidly.

3. Last year the Germans employed secret weapons with great success in the shape of the heavily armoured tank and the Stuka dive bombers.

This year they have sprung no surprises. The Allies, on the contrary, have surprised the Germans with their new high-powered bombs, and their night-fighters.

4. Last year Allied morale, apart from Britain, was poor. Fifth columns had won half the German battles before a shot was fired.

This year there is no fifth column, and Allied unity and determination is greater than ever before.

5. Last year Allied war production was far below the German. The British war machine was not even complete.

This year Germany has passed her peak production. Britain is just reaching hers, and American production is already formidable. Hitler has publicly admitted anxiety about next year's production.

6. Last year America was detached sceptical and pessimistic.

This year she is committed to all aid for Britain, and war if necessary.

Britain is still the centre of the war, and Britain must be defeated on her own soil if Germany is to be victorious. Every day's delay in launching that attack increases the improbability of its success.

Examples of Misleading Statements in Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East for the period May 26—June 1, 1941.

A.—BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH.

THE "GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE".

Walt Mittler, the Nazi wireless commentator, remarked on May 27 that "the glorious First of June" (so revered in British Naval history) referred to June 1, "when Nelson won the Battle of Trafalgar."

Mittler's ignorance of naval history is perhaps excusable in the spokesman of a nation which has never won a big sea-battle, but it is worth recalling that the Battle of the First of June (so called because it was fought too far in mid-Atlantic to be named after any point on dry land) took place in 1794. On that occasion, Lord Howe's squadron routed the French Revolutionary fleet, and put a stop to France's naval activity for the next five years. Trafalgar, of course, was fought on October 21, 1805.

JUST BEING NEIGHBOURLY.

Berlin reported on May 27 the return to Spain of Senor Salvador Marino a distinguished Spanish official, after a visit to Germany, during which (so Berlin says) he found the entire German nation united behind the Fuehrer and fully confident of victory.

The most recent of distinguished German visitors to Spain was Herr Rudolf Hess, and it seems a pity that he was not in a position to welcome Senor Marino to the Fatherland, and further confirm his impressions of Nazi solidarity.

A SNEER MISDIRECTED.

Angered by Field-Marshal Smuts's affirmation of his faith in ultimate British victory, Berlin sneers that South Africa's veteran Premier enjoys "quite a singular reputation as a turn-coat".

Few statesmen in the world to-day can boast so straightforward a record of policy as can Jan Christian Smuts. As a citizen of the old Transvaal Republic, he fought well and cleanly against the British in the Boer war. At the conclusion of the struggle, he accepted the principle of Anglo-Dutch co-operation, and has stood firmly for that principle throughout the past 40 years. To-day, as always, Field-Marshal Smuts bases his faith and actions on his country's collaboration with Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

IRAQI REGENT'S "UNKNOWN DESTINATION".

Simultaneously with her now frustrated attempts to stir up trouble in Iraq, Germany has been trying to prove that grave unrest also exists in Transjordania. Perhaps with the idea of killing two birds with one stone, Berlin announced on May 31: "According to reports from Beirut, the situation in Transjordania has become critical. Abdul Illah, the former Regent of Iraq, has left Amman, the Transjordanian capital, for an unknown destination".

The rightful (not former) Regent of Iraq's return to his own country had been reported three days before this would-be-mysterious announcement was broadcast from Berlin; **and all the world knows that the Emir Abdul Illah's "unknown destination" was his own capital, Baghdad—which he entered in triumph on June 1, after the ignominious fight of Hitler's Quisling, Rashid Ali, and the members of his puppet "government."**

B.—BROADCASTS IN ASIATIC LANGUAGES.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PLEDGE.

In their weekly review of news in Bengali, the Nazis wrongly stated on May 29 that President Roosevelt had disappointed Britain by saying that U. S. A. would not continue to supply war material to England to the extent she had been doing.

Mr. Roosevelt said nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he declared: "We have doubled and redoubled our vast production, increasing month by month our output of material and supply of tools of war for ourselves, Britain and China—and eventually for all democracies. **The supply of these tools will not fail, it will increase.**"

As for the delivery of these supplies to Britain, Mr. Roosevelt continued: "All additional measures necessary for the delivery of goods will be taken. This can be done; it must be done, and it will be done."

RASHID ALI'S EXIT.

Hitler's subservient tool, Rashid Ali, according to the Nazis' Hindustani broadcast of May 29, stated that the entire Iraqi nation was willing to fight the British. The news of Rashid Ali's flight to Iran, received in London on May 31, conclusively proves that Iraqi public opinion had made itself felt and got rid of the Iraqi Quisling, who preferred the perjured Nazis, with the blood of 14 nations on their hands, to a proved friend. Moreover, Iraq's legal Regent,

Abdul Illah, has been enthusiastically received in Iraq, and the leading Kurdish chieftain in Northern Iraq, Daud Pasha Haidari, has pointed out that the Kurds had joined the Arabs in forming the kingdom of Iraq on condition that they would be permanent allies of the British. **"The Kurds," he said, "will rise as one man against those who have so shamefully violated the constitution of the country."**

VICHY'S BETRAYAL OF SYRIAN MUSLIMS.

The Nazis' Hindustani broadcast of May 28, by declaring that Syrian Muslims had declared holy war against the British, suggested that Britain had let loose war on Syria. Actually, as the Egyptian paper *Al Mokattam* remarks, by allowing the Germans access to air bases in Syria, France is exposing the people of Syria to the horrors of war. The paper adds: "If public opinion in all Arab and Moslem countries had condemned the misguided policy of Rashid Ali, what will the Moslem world think of Vichy in breaking faith with the people of Syria? **Britain has every justification for taking whatever measures she deems fit for safeguarding her interests, and preventing German assitance from reaching Rashi Ali.**"

IMAGINARY BLOODSHED.

Once again, on May 25, the inhabitants of Lahore were treated to an imaginary Nazi story of "the butchery of all the soldiers of a regiment in Lahore." Not content with inventing an equally fictitious tale a fortnight earlier, the Nazis obviously felt that, to achieve the horrific effect, they had to go on with their blood-curdling tales.

The citizens of Lahore can, however, see for themselves how the Nazis conduct their propaganda and what little regard for truth they have.

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PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1941— **LECTURE XLVIII.**

June	...14, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
	15, Sunday ...	Poovarasagudi	...	6.00 p. m.
		Venkatakulam	...	6.30 p. m.
	16, Monday ...	Odayalippatti	...	6.00 p. m.
		Killukottai	...	6.30 p. m.
	17, Tuesday ...	Perungalur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Adanakkottai	...	6.30 p. m.
	18, Wednesday	Arimalam	...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilanilaikottai	...	6.30 p. m.
	19, Thursday ...	Kiranur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Nanjur	...	6.30 p. m.
	20, Friday ...	Nallur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Mandayur	...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE XLIX.

21, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
22, Sunday ...	Vayalogam	...	6.00 p. m.
	Kudumiamalai	...	6.30 p. m.
23, Monday ...	Nachandupatti	...	6.00 p. m.
	Virachilai	...	6.30 p. m.
24, Tuesday ...	Tirumayyam	...	6.00 p. m.
	Konapet	...	6.30 p. m.
25, Wednesday	Panayappatti	...	6.00 p. m.
	Rangiam	...	6.30 p. m.
26, Thursday ...	Rajagiri	...	6.00 p. m.
	Viralimalai	...	6.30 p. m
27, Friday ...	P. Puduppatti	...	6.00 p. m.
	Vendampatti	...	6.30 p. m.

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